





the very beautiful "Sun" of which you have heard so much, and which is really a grand sight to look upon. Let it remain, in all its old glory and legendary interest, but not your most around it, and connect Lakes Huron and Superior by an indissoluble navigable link forever. In time, this mighty water power alone will repay you many fold, if the Government will leave the power to the smelting works and rolling mills that must spring upon it.

The iron mountains near Carp river, and the copper mines above, are beginning to dig their treasures. A great and civilized nation require the products, and to you they look to open an avenue around the Falls, to the wonderful mines of copper and iron on the shores of the great inland sea, Lake Superior.

VOTAGEUR.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 10, 1849.

OUTSIDE OF THE ERA.—Letters from Grace Greenwood, No. 2; Tableau of Conscience, by Martha Russell; Sunlight and Shadow; Slavery and Homestead Exemption; Letter from Cassius M. Clay; Native American; Letter from the Editor of the National Era; A Dirge; Abstract of the Annual Report of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; Letter from the Old Dominion; Presbyterian General Assembly; Pastoral Letter.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—We frequently give extracts from letters to the Editor. Currents we do not hold ourselves responsible, and which it is not always necessary to comment upon.

LETTER OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The letter of Mr. Clay on our first page will be read with interest. Having expressed our opinions, frankly and fully, in relation to the Western affairs, we cheerfully admit Mr. Clay to a full hearing in our columns. No one can deny that his provocations were great.

### A STORY BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

The admirers of Mrs. Emma D. Southworth will be pleased to learn that our next number will contain the beginning of a story from her pen, entitled "PRIDE, or a Story of the Island Estate." During the publication of "Retribution," by the same author, we ever found it very difficult to supply the demand for her works, so general was the desire to obtain the story complete. We hope the difficulty may be avoided this time, by the timely renewal of subscriptions about to expire, and by the prompt subscription of those who are anxious to read her new story. We need not say with what effect Mrs. Southworth uses fiction as a vehicle of truth. Some of our subscribers do not like fiction in any form, but, as our paper is a large one, and we deal in plain matter of fact, they can always take refuge in our weekly sermons.

### SOUTH CAROLINA AND J. M. BARRETT.

We take no pleasure in publishing anything calculated to incense the people of one section of our country against the other. Sectional feelings have never controlled us; sectional purposes do not enter into our plan.

The proceedings of certain citizens of South Carolina in the case of J. M. Barrett are an outrage upon decency, common sense, and humanity. We know that the narrative published by us last week would cause a feeling of deep indignation in every right-minded man, and quicken the North against that infamous State. But it was not for this we published it—our object was to call public attention everywhere to the foul wrong inflicted upon this young citizen of the West, so that South Carolina may feel that she is acting under high responsibilities, and cannot commit so diabolical a crime, as her newspapers threaten, without being held to a rigid account.

Who is J. M. Barrett? The *True Democrat* of Cleveland, edited by John C. Vaughan, a native of South Carolina, and formerly an active politician there, says Mr. Barrett is a young man, twenty-four years of age, a citizen of Indiana, the author of the Free Soil State Address, not long since issued in that State. He was never recognized as an Abolitionist, although, during the last Presidential campaign, he was an active supporter of Mr. Van Buren.

The *True Democrat* further states that, becoming an invalid, his physicians insisted that he should travel some time in the South for the benefit of his health. From the statements made in the South Carolina papers, we infer that he undertook an agency for some gentleman, with a view to obtain the means of defraying at least in part the expense of his journey.

On a careful examination of the exaggerated reports and furious denunciations of the *Spartan* newspaper, we can find no serious charge against him. It is not even hinted that he attempted to interfere with the colored population, or obtain access to it in any way—that he engaged in discussions of the subject of slavery with anybody—that he gave expression to any sentiment which could be construed even in that tender-hearted Commonwealth into an offence against its peace or safety. His sole offence, according to the testimony of this malignant newspaper (the *Spartan*), was the carrying of several sealed packets, addressed to various well-known white citizens of South Carolina, containing copies of two publications, written by an anonymous author, calling himself, at one time, "Brutus," at another, "Carolinian"—and it has not yet been proved that he ever knew that the packets contained. But, suppose that he did, it seems evident, that the depositing of these packets in the post office, so that they should reach their respective points of destination, was not his business, but the object for which he was travelling in the South—but, a mere act of accommodation or courtesy to a gentleman who, having been long in South Carolina, and having lived there long enough to acquire a deep interest in its welfare, had endeavored to be friendly to the branches of the whole representation; and not even then, unless the succeeding Legislature also concur by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

And what is the consequence of all this desecration? As a matter of course, the whole population is enraged, although there are fourteen members in the Legislature who are known to be opposed to the measure. They have not yet taken any action, but they are all ready to do so. What can the poor man do here? He can make nothing to lay up for his family. He cannot get his children educated. He and his family are driven to poverty and ignorance, to the contempt of the favored aristocrat. Here or there, of peculiar tact or extraordinary energy, he may be able to make a few dollars for the most part there is no hope here for the citizen in moderate circumstances.

And yet our so-called statesmen and their parasites are much too busy to prevent the poor man of Carolina, crushed down as he is by this terrible State power, from finding a spot of his own territory lately acquired by the United States where he can have the full reward of his free labor. Nay, New Mexico, California, and any other general claim, must be under the dominion of this manning power, or the disunion of these States must be threatened; and the great body of native Carolinians themselves can have no voice in their own Legislature to resist this arrogant demand.

And what is the remedy for those who cannot leave the State, or who wish to remain by the grave of their fathers? They have no recourse, unless the Legislature, for this purpose, is every thing to the privileged class, and they alone have the power to alter it. Shall the sword be resorted to, and the people of the State be massacred? Shall the State's soldiers crush the first attempt at violence? And is there no remedy? No means of redress? I think there may be, if we can only get the people to demand their rights. Shall upwards of two hundred thousand white citizens of Carolina be virtually disfranchised whilst the colored population are free to vote? Shall the will under the iron despotism that crushes them? Surely it cannot always be so. We must teach these masters of overgrown plantations that we mean always to endure this state of things. It is time to demand our rights, and to do so with a bold and settled determination to have them.

What then is the proper course to pursue? Permit us to follow citizens to point it out. Let the people of the State meet in their primary parties, and discuss their respective neighborhoods, and districts, and appoint delegates to

secure their own interests, and perpetuate their own power; and, therefore, they are resolved to resist the union of the States, rather than to be governed by a true representation of their own positions, they are ready to demand that they be the standard-bearers of Southern interests, whilst in truth they only represent a small fraction of the South. They cunningly declaim in favor of State rights, whilst they are themselves despisers of the people, and they are trampling under foot the true sovereignty of the State.

Fellow-citizens, before we suffer ourselves to be hurried into the schemes of mad politicians, it behooves us to inquire what is the true condition of our State, and whether or not we are to follow the interest of the mass of the people to follow these men in their wild purposes to dissolve this Union rather than to perpetuate their own power.

This State is said to be a republican form of Government. It may be the form, but the substance is wanting. By a Republic we understand a State where the interests of all the citizens are cared for, and their rights protected. Is this the condition of the citizens of South Carolina? I speak now of those who are recognized as citizens, not the whole, but only the white population. Are the rights of the colored population protected? Do all stand on one political platform? In the Government all regardful of the interest of all? Or is it not the full right of the colored citizens? Do all stand on one political platform? In the Government all regardful of the interest of all? Or is it not the full right of the colored citizens? Do all stand on one political platform? In the Government all regardful of the interest of all? Or is it not the full right of the colored citizens?

Our Correspondence.—We frequently give extracts from letters to the Editor. Currents we do not hold ourselves responsible, and which it is not always necessary to comment upon.

LETTER OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The letter of Mr. Clay on our first page will be read with interest. Having expressed our opinions, frankly and fully, in relation to the Western affairs, we cheerfully admit Mr. Clay to a full hearing in our columns. No one can deny that his provocations were great.

### A STORY BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

The admirers of Mrs. Emma D. Southworth will be pleased to learn that our next number will contain the beginning of a story from her pen, entitled "PRIDE, or a Story of the Island Estate." During the publication of "Retribution," by the same author, we ever found it very difficult to supply the demand for her works, so general was the desire to obtain the story complete. We hope the difficulty may be avoided this time, by the timely renewal of subscriptions about to expire, and by the prompt subscription of those who are anxious to read her new story. We need not say with what effect Mrs. Southworth uses fiction as a vehicle of truth. Some of our subscribers do not like fiction in any form, but, as our paper is a large one, and we deal in plain matter of fact, they can always take refuge in our weekly sermons.

### SOUTH CAROLINA AND J. M. BARRETT.

We take no pleasure in publishing anything calculated to incense the people of one section of our country against the other. Sectional feelings have never controlled us; sectional purposes do not enter into our plan.

The proceedings of certain citizens of South Carolina in the case of J. M. Barrett are an outrage upon decency, common sense, and humanity. We know that the narrative published by us last week would cause a feeling of deep indignation in every right-minded man, and quicken the North against that infamous State. But it was not for this we published it—our object was to call public attention everywhere to the foul wrong inflicted upon this young citizen of the West, so that South Carolina may feel that she is acting under high responsibilities, and cannot commit so diabolical a crime, as her newspapers threaten, without being held to a rigid account.

Who is J. M. Barrett? The *True Democrat* of Cleveland, edited by John C. Vaughan, a native of South Carolina, and formerly an active politician there, says Mr. Barrett is a young man, twenty-four years of age, a citizen of Indiana, the author of the Free Soil State Address, not long since issued in that State. He was never recognized as an Abolitionist, although, during the last Presidential campaign, he was an active supporter of Mr. Van Buren.

The *True Democrat* further states that, becoming an invalid, his physicians insisted that he should travel some time in the South for the benefit of his health. From the statements made in the South Carolina papers, we infer that he undertook an agency for some gentleman, with a view to obtain the means of defraying at least in part the expense of his journey.

On a careful examination of the exaggerated reports and furious denunciations of the *Spartan* newspaper, we can find no serious charge against him. It is not even hinted that he attempted to interfere with the colored population, or obtain access to it in any way—that he engaged in discussions of the subject of slavery with anybody—that he gave expression to any sentiment which could be construed even in that tender-hearted Commonwealth into an offence against its peace or safety. His sole offence, according to the testimony of this malignant newspaper (the *Spartan*), was the carrying of several sealed packets, addressed to various well-known white citizens of South Carolina, containing copies of two publications, written by an anonymous author, calling himself, at one time, "Brutus," at another, "Carolinian"—and it has not yet been proved that he ever knew that the packets contained. But, suppose that he did, it seems evident, that the depositing of these packets in the post office, so that they should reach their respective points of destination, was not his business, but the object for which he was travelling in the South—but, a mere act of accommodation or courtesy to a gentleman who, having been long in South Carolina, and having lived there long enough to acquire a deep interest in its welfare, had endeavored to be friendly to the branches of the whole representation; and not even then, unless the succeeding Legislature also concur by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

And what is the consequence of all this desecration? As a matter of course, the whole population is enraged, although there are fourteen members in the Legislature who are known to be opposed to the measure. They have not yet taken any action, but they are all ready to do so. What can the poor man do here? He can make nothing to lay up for his family. He cannot get his children educated. He and his family are driven to poverty and ignorance, to the contempt of the favored aristocrat. Here or there, of peculiar tact or extraordinary energy, he may be able to make a few dollars for the most part there is no hope here for the citizen in moderate circumstances.

And yet our so-called statesmen and their parasites are much too busy to prevent the poor man of Carolina, crushed down as he is by this terrible State power, from finding a spot of his own territory lately acquired by the United States where he can have the full reward of his free labor. Nay, New Mexico, California, and any other general claim, must be under the dominion of this manning power, or the disunion of these States must be threatened; and the great body of native Carolinians themselves can have no voice in their own Legislature to resist this arrogant demand.

And what is the remedy for those who cannot leave the State, or who wish to remain by the grave of their fathers? They have no recourse, unless the Legislature, for this purpose, is every thing to the privileged class, and they alone have the power to alter it. Shall the sword be resorted to, and the people of the State be massacred? Shall the State's soldiers crush the first attempt at violence? And is there no remedy? No means of redress? I think there may be, if we can only get the people to demand their rights. Shall upwards of two hundred thousand white citizens of Carolina be virtually disfranchised whilst the colored population are free to vote? Shall the will under the iron despotism that crushes them? Surely it cannot always be so. We must teach these masters of overgrown plantations that we mean always to endure this state of things. It is time to demand our rights, and to do so with a bold and settled determination to have them.

What then is the proper course to pursue? Permit us to follow citizens to point it out. Let the people of the State meet in their primary parties, and discuss their respective neighborhoods, and districts, and appoint delegates to

a State Convention. Let that State Convention draft a new Constitution for the State, in which the interests of the free laborer shall be protected, and an equality of representation established. Let them lay this new Constitution before the Legislature, and if it is not adopted, they take measures for its adoption and ratification; and if then the Legislature will not take the proper measures, call another Convention of the people, and appoint to be invited Convention to secure to the people a truly republican form of State Government. They are bound by their oaths to respect the demands of the majority in the State, and to carry out the guaranty of the Federal Constitution. When this method of redress shall have been tried and failed, we may then resort to the next to be tried.

Yours for the right.

The article, signed "Carolinian," we understand, is of the same character. Will the *Charleston Mercury*, the *South Carolina*, the *Columbia Telegraph*, the *Charleston Evening News*, or any other respectable journal in South Carolina, risk its reputation by undertaking to specify any fact, or statement, in this publication, which deserves to be styled "incendiary"? Is it addressed to the slaves? Can it be understood by them? Is it addressed to white citizens of South Carolina, and are not all white people in that State, free-free to read, to think, to speak and act for themselves? Has it anything to do with the abolition of slavery?

We recollect very well that, many years ago, a Baptist minister, born in South Carolina, and settled in the West, became an anti-slavery man, and purchased and liberated all the slaves he had sold, and then set to work to convince as many of his numerous relations and friends in his native State as he could reach, of the evil of slavery. At one time, he got up a small tract, in the same vein as "Brutus," enlarging upon the topics discussed in this publication, and distributed it through the State, to convince those who knew all about South Carolina. This was when a slaveholder was at the head of the Post Office Department—but, not a word was said against the circulation of incendiary documents in the mail, under the auspices of a Yankee Postmaster—South Carolina did not fall into hysterics, nor did the Washington office of the Administration sympathize with its spokesmen. Mr. Calhoun, at that particular juncture, had no special object to gain by the exasperation of the prejudice and pre-arranged madness of his State.

Circumstances are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

It is a great movement of things are now different. A Northern man is at the head of the Post Office Department, and the elections for Congress have been pending in several Southern States. Hence, the expediency of exciting the Southern mind with vague terrors, and poisoning it with suspicious of the Whig Administration, so that we may be ready to elect in favor of the so-called "Democracy" at the South. The Southern Address, and its author, J. C. Calhoun, are also to be sustained, and the South consolidated in support of slavery propaganda; hence, the policy of laying hold of every circumstance, however trifling, and magnifying it into a demonstration of a dark conspiracy on the part of Northern citizens against the peace of the slave States.

ing him with rum, mauling a King does not, under the law of nations, or in the sight of man, constitute exactly the proper mode of acquiring an important territory. It is a little informal, and however well the policy may answer in India, there is neither a Warren Hastings nor a Lord Clive, who can successfully venture such an experiment on the American continent. There is enough of the British rule within sight of our flag already, but its limits are circumscribed, and if it is not restricted, it certainly cannot be extended."

For the National Era.

TO PLUS IX.  
The cannon's brazen lips are cold,  
And still shall blaze down the sky;  
And steeple and tower and temple old  
Are silent as despair.

The Lombard stands no more as bay,  
Rome's fresh young life has fled in vain;  
Down the gloomy streets of Rome no more  
Or, rounded, walks in pain.

Now, while the fountains of France  
Are treating on the neck of Rome,  
Hither at Caesars' side they flock:  
Convent and cloistering school.

Cries now from Naples' bloody altar:  
The marble steps are stained with red;  
While Rome, with steel and fire begirt,  
Before thy crumpled fall.

Her death-groans were heard to thy prayer;  
Thy chant, thy hymn, thy hymn of praise;  
Thy light, thy burning light thy glory;  
Thy beads, the shell and ball!

Let Austria clear thy way with hands  
From Rome's ancient walls;  
And Naples, with its blood-stained hands,  
Or, rounded, walks in pain.

Rome's life is dumb; the orphan's wail,  
The mother's shriek, the orphan's wail,  
Above the fountains' flood of blood,  
The mother's shriek, the orphan's wail.

Go, blind to Rome her old-time weight,  
The double cross of crook and ball;  
Though woman's tears and manhood's hate  
From wall and roof shall fall.

Not heed those blood-stains on the wall,  
How, with the sword, the crook and ball;  
When the stately Quirinal  
Thy mingled victims fall.

Let the world murmur; let it cry  
Of horror and death be heard;  
Thou shalt stand alone; thy sword  
Is backed by James and sword.

The cannon of St. Angelo,  
And chanting priest and clanging bell,  
And last of drum and bugle horn,  
Shall greet thy coming well.

Let lips of fire and tongues of flame  
Fly welcome give thee for her part,  
Rome, farewell; or her new-made graves,  
Shall close thee from her heart!

No wreaths of gay Campanian flowers  
Are scattered in the streets of Rome;  
No garlands from their ravaged boughs  
But, late, late, late, late, late, late.

But, late, late, late, late, late, late,  
The morning's mist of his crime,  
The night's mist of his crime,  
The morning's mist of his crime.

Stand where Rome's blood was fresh and hot,  
Mock Heaven with impious thanks, and call  
Its curse on the patriot dead,  
Its blood on the patriot dead.

Oh, all you that have lived,  
Whom even its blood-begotten,  
Unhappy, unwept,  
Unhappy, unwept, unwept.







